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SOURCE Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 15, 1949.

BAKULEV AND DILLON CITED FOR MEDICAL WORK

Academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Bakulev is one of the foremost members of the clinic attached to the Hospital imeni Academician S. I. Spasokitovskiy. His name was first brought to the attention of USSR citizens when he was assigned the directorship of a large medical school in which he propagated his ideas on the diseases of the brain and the nervous system.

He had decided on his career early during his student life while studying under the renowned S. I. Spasokikotskiy. As early as 1922 Bakulev published his first original scientific work on the subject of insufflation of air into the cerebral ventricles to facilitate pneumoencephalography for the diagnosis of encephalopathy.

In 1926 Bakulev was chosen to assist the director of the newly organized Chair of Faculty Surgery, Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin. Soon thereafter he was assigned to the Neurosurgical Department of the Clinic at VIRM, All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine. In one of his reports at a Neurosurgical Conference he discussed 50 cases in which he had removed tumors from the medulla by surgery. He is credited with the development of a method of treating brain abscesses by drainage and pneumocephalon artificiale.

Bakulev did not limit himself to the neurosurgical field and studied problems dealing with intestinal diverticula, ureteral grafting, controversial questions on the technique in enphrotomy and in ulcerous anterior mediastinotomy. He was one of the first to determine the cause of duodenal constipation and perfected a method for treating it.

His work was rewarded and he was given the post of Chief of the Chair of Hospital Surgery of the Pediatrics Faculty of VIEM.

During World War II Bakulev was very active in training doctors for military posts. He was called to Moscow and put in charge of the Surgical Department, Kremlin Hospital, and was put in charge of the surgical departments of all Moscow Hospitals. In his work he emphasized the treatment of war trauma of the nervous system, particularly of the spinal chord. It was at this time that he worked out his most important contribution to medicine.

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The surgical treatment of gun-shot wounds at any time after the infliction of the wound with subsequent use of a blind suture, and a different method for treating cerebral abscesses caused by gun-shot wounds.

In the postwar period Bakulev began studies on the treatment of suppurative processes and malignant growths in the lungs. So far he has established new methods for performing lobectomy, total pneumonectomy, and research on their post operational effects. He is conducting studies on the effect of intratracheal anesthesia.

He was one of the first in the USSR to study the effect of serious syndromes on the vegetative nervous system following injury of the nerves.

At the present time A. N. Bakulev is chief of the Clinic imeni Bakulev, where research is being conducted to determine methods for improving techniques in pneumonectomy, anesthetics, gastrotomy and general surgery.

Professor Yakov Grigor'yevich Dillon is one of the foremost roentgenologists in the USSR. For the past 20 years his main field of research has been the roentgenological study of the diaphragmatic function influenced by a pathological degeneration in the peritoneal regions.

He is responsible for perfecting many techniques and theories; for example, the theory that frenospasms are the chief reason for the so-called idiopathic widening of the alimentary canal. In this way he is in direct opposition to theories expressed by Shtryumpel', Kraus, Eynhofen, and others, who claim that cardiospasms are the basic cause of such phenomena.

His theory of gastric respiration was at first ridiculed but has now been accepted as a valuable contribution to science.

In a recent report he summarized 30 years of work on benign tumors and diagnosis of pulmonary tumors.

One of his most controversial researches was on X-ray therapy of pulmonary cancer. Dillon, however, by presenting data obtained from hundreds of case histories proved that it was possible to subject skin tissue to many tens of thousands of X-ray units without any harmful action, and on the strength of this fact concluded that it was possible to subject a cancerous growth also to many thousands of X-ray units without harm. He claims that his success is based on the following: "It is necessary not only to cure the cancer, but also to cure the patient." Thus he undertakes a careful strategic plan of attack against the disease in each individual case. His contention is that the X-ray specialist has to a clinician, oncologist, pathologist and physicist. With this in mind he has opened up a special clinic at the Moscow Oblast Scientific Research Clinical Institute where he is teaching X-ray specialists according to his theories.

It is for his excellent and patriotic work in X-ray therapy that Ya. G. Dillon was awarded the coveted Laureate of the Stalin Prize.

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